

EMP

EMPLOYMENT. *n. f.* [from *employ*.]
 1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.
 2. Business; the state of being employed.
 3. Office; post of business.
 If any station, any employment upon earth be honourable, their's was.
 Leaders on each side, instead of intending the publick weal, have their hearts wholly set upon ways and means to get or to keep employments.
 4. Business intrusted.
 Call not your stocks for me; I serve the king,
 On whose employment I was sent to you. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
TO EMPLOYER. *v. a.* [from *employer*, French.]
 1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to poison.
 Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, among others employing that wicked servant of his, who undertook to *empoison* him. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the mare in the stomach, and therefore the surfeit of them may suffocate and *empoison*.
Bacon's Natural History, No. 546.
 2. To taint with poison; to envenom. This is the more usual sense.
EMPOISONER. *n. f.* [from *empoisonneur*, French.] One who destroys another by poison.
 He is vehemently suspected to have been the *empoisoner* of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
EMPOISONMENT. *n. f.* [from *empoisonnement*, French.] The practice of destroying by poison.
 It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments*. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
EMPORE-TICK. *adj.* [from *empore-tick*, French.] That which is used at markets, or in merchandize.
EMPORIUM. *n. f.* [from *emporium*, French.] A place of merchandize; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.
 And while this fam'd *emporium* we prepare,
 The British ocean shall such triumphs boast,
 That those who now disdain our trade to share,
 Shall rob like pirates on our wealthy coast. *Dryden.*
 I take the prosperous estate of this great *emporium* to be owing to those instances of charity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
TO EMPOVERISH. *v. a.* [from *empoverish*, French.]
 1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.
 Since they might talk better as they lay together, they *empoverish'd* their cloaths to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well scorn the shrine of Venus. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Your's sounds aloud, and tells us you excel
 No less in courage than in singing well;
 While, unconcern'd, you let your country know,
 They have *empoverish'd* themselves, not you. *Waller.*
 For sense of honour, if it *empoverisheth* a man, it is, in his esteem, neither honour nor sense. *South's Sermons.*
 Fresh roses bring
 To throw my bed, 'till the *empoverish'd* Spring
 Confess her want. *Prior.*
 2. To lessen fertility.
EMPOVERISHER. *n. f.* [from *empoverisher*.]
 1. One that makes others poor.
 2. That which impairs fertility.
 They destroy the weeds, and fit the land for after-crops, being an improver, and not an *empoverisher* of land. *Mortimer.*
EMPOVERISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *empoverishment*.] Diminution; cause of poverty; waste.
 Being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great *empoverishment* to her coffers.
 All appeals for justice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another country, are so many grievous *empoverishments*. *Swift's View of Ireland.*
TO EMPOWER. *v. a.* [from *power*.]
 1. To authorize; to commission; to give power or authority to any purpose.
 You are *empowered*, when you please, to give the final decision of wit.
 The government shall be *empowered* to grant commissions to all Protestants whatsoever. *Dryden's Jew. Dedication.*
 2. To give natural force; to enable.
 Does not the same power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to destroy? *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
EMPRESS. *n. f.* [contracted from *empress*, which is retained by *Johnson*.]
 1. The queen of an emporium.
 Let your nimble feet
 Tread subtle circles, that may always meet
 In point to him; and figures, to express
 The grace of him, and his great *empress*. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign.
Empress of this fair world, resplendent Eve! *Milton.*
 Yet, London, *empress* of the northern clime,
 By an high fate thou greatly didst expire. *Dryden.*
 Wildom, thou say'st, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;
 Her beams transmitted to the subject earth:

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Yet this great *empress* of the human soul,
 Does only with imagin'd power controul,
 If restless passion, by rebellious sway,
 Compels the weak usurper to obey. *Prior.*
EMPTISE. *n. f.* [from *emptise*, French.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise.
 Noble minds, of yore, allied were
 In brave pursuit of chivalrous *emptise*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 A double conquest must you make,
 If you achieve renown by this *emptise*. *Vain-fair, b. ii.*
 Giants of mighty bone, and bold *emptise*. *Mil. Par. Lst.*
 Thus, 'till the sun had travell'd half the skies,
 Ambush'd we lie, and wait the bold *emptise*. *Pope's Odyssey.*
EMPTIER. *n. f.* [from *empty*.] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.
 The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and marred their vineyards. *Nab. ii. 2.*
EMPTINESS. *n. f.* [from *empty*.]
 1. Absence of plenitude; inanity.
 Where cities flood,
 Well fence'd, and numerous, desolation reigns,
 And *emptiness*; dismay'd, unfed, unhouse'd,
 The widow and the orphan strow. *Phillips.*
 2. The state of being empty.
 His coffers found
 With hollow poverty and *emptiness*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
 3. A void space; vacuity; vacuum.
 Nor could another in your room have been,
 Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden.*
 The ordinary air in which we live and respire, is of so thin a composition, that sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-nine parts of its dimensions are mere *emptiness* and nothing; and the remaining one only, material and real substance. *Bentley's Sermon.*
 4. Want of substance or solidity.
 'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves to take up their habitations in the hardest marble, and to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.*
 5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires.
 O frail estate of human things,
 Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know. *Dryden.*
 Form the judgment about the worth or *emptiness* of things here, according as they are or are not of use, in relation to what is to come after. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.
 Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray,
 As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. *Pope's Epist.*
EMPTION. *n. f.* [from *emptio*, Latin.] The act of purchasing; a purchase.
 There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydides, was *emption* or commutation. *Arbutnot on Cato.*
EMPTY. *adj.* [from *emptus*, Saxon.]
 1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.
 I did never know so full a voice issue from so *empty* a heart; but the saying is true, the *empty* vessel makes the greatest sound. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
 The pit was *empty*, there was no water in it. *Gen. xxxvii.*
 If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that; there still remains one vessel *empty*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 2. Devoid; unfurnished.
 Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy distress?
 Or else a rude despoiler of good manners,
 That in civility thou seem'st to *empty*? *Shak. As you like it.*
 Mr. Boyle has shew'd, that air may be rarified above ten thousand times in vessels of glass; and the heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum we can make below. *Newton.*
 3. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.
 4. Without anything to carry; unburdened; un freighted.
 He alleges that the satyrs carried platters full of fruit in their hands; but if they had been *empty* handed, had they been ever the larger satyrs? *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*
 Yet all the little that I got, I spent;
 And still return'd as *empty* as I went. *Dryden's Virg. Post.*
 5. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful; unfurnished with materials for thought.
 How comes it that so many worthy and wise men depend upon so many unworthy and *empty* headed fools! *Raleigh.*
 His answer is a handsome way of expelling an *empty*, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the satyr courtly and severe. *Felton on the Clavicle.*
 6. Without substance; without solidity; vain.
 The god of sleep there hides his heavy head,
 And *empty* dreams on every leaf are spread. *Dryden's Æn.*
TO EMPT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhaust; to deprive of that which was contained in it.
 Boundless intemperance,
 In nature is a tyranny: it hath been
 Th' untimely *emptying* of the happy throne,
 And fall of many kings. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

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The emptiers have emptied them out, and marred their vine-branches. *Nab. ii. 2.*
 Sheep are often blind by fulness of blood: cut their tails, and *empty* them of their blood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the communication it has both with Asia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that *empty* themselves into it. *Arbutnot.*
TO EMPURPLE. *v. a.* [from *purple*.] To make of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.
 Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the bright
 Pavement, that like a sea of jasper stone,
 Empurpled with celestial roses smil'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 The deep,
 Empurple'd ran, with gushing gore disdain'd. *Phillips.*
TO EMPURZLE. *v. a.* [from *purzle*.] To perplex; to put to a stand.
 It hath *empurpled* the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them unto strange conceptions to make out. *Brown.*
EMPYREMA. *n. f.* [from *empyema*.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only, and which sometimes happens upon the opening of abscesses, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes inclosing the breast.
 An *empyema*, or a collection of purulent matter in the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthisical consumption. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
 There is likewise a consumption from an *empyema*, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppression of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one side, which is that which is found. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
EMPYREAL. *adj.* [from *empyreum*.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. [Tickell accents it on the penult.]
 Now went forth the morn,
 Such as in highest heav'n, array'd in gold
 Empyrean. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 13.*
 Go, soar with Plato to th' *empyrean* sphere,
 To the first good, first perfect, and first fair. *Pope.*
 But *empyrean* forms, however in fight
 Gash'd and dismember'd, easily unite. *Tickell.*
EMPYREAN. *n. f.* [from *empyreum*.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.
 Almighty Father from above,
 From the pure *empyrean*, where he sits
 High thro'n'd above all height, bent down his eye. *Milton.*
 Under his burning wheel
 The steadfast *empyrean* shook throughout,
 All but the throne itself of God. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 The *empyrean* rung
 With hallelujahs. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 633.*
EMPYREUM. *n. f.* [from *empyreum*.] The burning of any material *empyreuma*; ter in boiling or distillation, which gives a particular offensive smell.
 It is so far from admitting an *empyreum*, that it burns clear away without leaving any clinders, or adult about it. *Harvey.*
 The hopes of an elixir infinitely evaporate, and vanish to air, or leave in the recipient a foul *empyreuma*. *Dec. of Phys.*
EMPYREUMATICAL. *adj.* [from *empyreuma*.] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.
 Many *empyreumatical* oils, distilled by strong fires in retorts, may be brought to emulate essential oils drawn in limbeckes. *Boyle's History of Fireworks.*
EMPYROSIS. *n. f.* [from *empyreum*.] Conflagration; general fire.
 The former opinion that held these cataclysms and *empyreses* universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
TO EMULATE. *v. a.* [from *emulatio*, Latin.]
 1. To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled.
 2. To imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence.
 I would have
 Him emulate you: 'tis no shame to follow
 The better precedent. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
 Those fair ideas to my aid I'll call,
 And emulate my great original. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
 What though no weeping loves thy ashes grace,
 Nor polish'd marble emulate thy face. *Pope.*
 3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with.
 I see how thy eye would emulate the diamond. *Shakesp.*
 We see no new-built palaces aspire,
 No kitchens emulate the vestal fire. *Pope's Sat. of Donne.*
 4. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.
 It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion *emulating* this motion. *Arbutnot.*
EMULATION. *n. f.* [from *emulatio*, Latin.]
 1. Rivalry; desire of superiority.
 Mine emulation
 Hath not that honour in't it had; for where
 I thought to crush him in an equal force,
 True sword to sword, I'll pitch at him some way,
 Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

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There was neither envy nor emulation amongst them. *Mac.*
 Aristotle allows that some emulation may be good, and may be found in some good men; yet envy he utterly condemns, as wicked in itself, and only to be found in wicked minds. *Sprat.*
 The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general emulation of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem. *South.*
 A noble emulation heats your breast,
 And your own fame now robs you of your rest;
 Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,
 As bodies nourish'd with resembling food. *Dryden.*
 2. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention; discord.
 What madness rules in brainfick men!
 When for so slight and frivolous a cause,
 Such factious emulations shall arise. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
EMULATIVE. *adj.* [from *emulate*.] Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.
EMULATOR. *n. f.* [from *emulate*.] A rival; a competitor.
 In superiors it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors and emulators asleep. *Bacon's Essays.*
TO EMULGE. *v. a.* [from *emulgeo*, Latin.] To milk out.
EMULGENT. *adj.* [from *emulgens*, Latin.]
 1. Milking or draining out.
 2. *Emulgent* vessels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava. They are both inserted into the kidneys; the *emulgent* arteries carrying blood with the serum to them, and the *emulgent* veins bringing it back again, after the serum has been separated therefrom by the kidneys. *Harris.*
 Its descent doth furnish the left *emulgent* with one vein, and the first vein of the loins on the right side with another. *Brown.*
 Through the *emulgent* branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its serum. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
EMULOUS. *adj.* [from *emulus*, Latin.]
 1. Rivaling; engaged in competition.
 What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
 Nor *emulus* Carthage, with their length of spite,
 Shall be the work of one. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
 She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity with her, but always *emulous* and suspicious of her. *Howell's Vocal Porrett.*
 2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. With of before the object of emulation.
 By strength
 They measure all, of other excellence
 Not *emulous*, nor care who them excels. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 By fair rewards our noble youth we raise
 To *emulous* merit, and to thirst of praise. *Prior.*
 Good Howard, *emulous* of the Grecian art. *Prior.*
 3. Factious; contentious.
 Whose glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,
 Made *emulous* missions 'mongst the gods themselves,
 And drove great Mars to faction. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cress.*
EMULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *emulose*.] With desire of excelling or outgiving another.
 So tempt they him, and *emulously* vie
 To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy. *Gravillon.*
EMULSION. *n. f.* [from *emulsi*, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their substances with some liquor, that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy.*
 The aliment is dissolved by an operation resembling that of making an *emulsion*; in which operation the oily parts of nuts and seeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with some watery liquor, are dissolved into a sweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, resembling the chyle in an animal body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
EMUNCTORIES. *n. f.* [from *emuntorium*, Latin.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected, to be in readiness for ejection.
 Superfluous matter deflows from the body unto their proper *emuntories*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 4.*
 There are receptacles in the body of man, and *emuntories* to drain them of superfluous choler. *More against Atheism.*
 Discouraging of the lungs, I shew that they are the grand *emuntory* of the body; that the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the mass of blood. *Woodward's Natural History.*
 The regimen in quinsies, which proceed from an obstruction of the glands, must be to use such warm liquors as relax those glands, such as, by stimulating, open the *emuntories* to fecern the humour. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
EN. An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in*.
TO ENABLE. *v. a.* [from *able*.] To make able; to confer power; to give strength or ability.
 If thou would'st vouchsafe to overspread
 Me with the shadow of thy gentle wing,
 I should *enable* be thy acts to sing. *Spenser's Hymn on Love.*